
THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1840.

THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS
OF THE
OHIO INSTITUTION
FOR THE
EDUCATION OF THE BLIND,
FOR THE YEAR 1849.

[ORDERED TO BE PRINTED BY THE SENATE.]

COLUMBUS:
L. L. RICE, PRINTER.
1850.

OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

TRUSTEES,

JAMES HOGE, President.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG,		SAMUEL McCLELLAND,
JOSEPH McELVAIN,		J. R. SCROGGS.

JOHN W. ANDREWS, Secretary.

GEORGE McMILLEN, Superintendent.

TEACHERS,

A. W. PENNIMAN,		Miss SUSAN C. H. McMILLEN,
CHARLES JUCKSCH,		Miss JEANETTE LAZELL.

TEACHER OF MUSIC,
GUSTAVUS MACHOLD.

TEACHER IN MECHANICS,
HENRY HAUENSTEIN.

JOHN MAHONEY, Assistant.

MATRON,

Mrs. SUSAN M. VANDEMAN.

ANNE JANE BRADON, Assistant Matron.

STEWARD,

JAMES W. WATSON.

TREASURER,

THOMAS MOODIE.

PHYSICIAN,

DR. R. L. HOWARD.

REPORT OF TRUSTEES.

To His Excellency the Governor of the State of Ohio :

SIR—Agreeably to the resolution of the General Assembly, I transmit to you the annual report of the Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, that it may be laid before the Legislature.

JAMES HOGE,
President Board Trustees of O. I. B.

To the General Assembly of the State of Ohio :

The Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind, submit their thirteenth annual report.

In the continued prosperity and success of this Institution, there is the fullest evidence of the wisdom and benevolence of this system of education, and of that favor which Divine Providence bestows on the plans which especially do good to the suffering classes of men. While the pestilence seized on multitudes as its victims, in many places throughout our country, and prostrated many in this city, the inmates of this Institution were preserved. The pupils were, indeed, the subjects, to some extent, of those diseases to which their peculiar physical condition renders them liable ; yet were entirely free from Cholera. From the reports of the Superintendent and Physician, full information on this subject may be derived. These reports, together with the reports of the Steward and Treasurer, present a full, and we believe, a correct view of the management and success of this school during the last year, and of its present condition. These, we herewith communicate as making part of this report.

With the Officers, Teachers, and others employed in the various departments, we are well satisfied, believing that they have performed their duties with ability and fidelity and success. The system of management and instruction has been executed in a careful and orderly and thorough manner, so as to impart the greatest benefits to the pupils, for their present comfort and improvement, and for their future welfare. And, while for this purpose, they have been taught various arts of handicraft, and all that is necessary to constitute a good English education, as it is commonly called, due attention has been given to moral and religious instruction; yet every thing merely sectarian has been carefully avoided. The conscientious opinions, even prejudices, of all, have been duly respected, and all are allowed freedom of opinion and worship.

The improvement made by the pupils, in every respect, is quite equal to former years, and will bear a favorable comparison with what is accomplished in other Institutions of this kind, in our own country and in Europe. From the best information we have received, we are persuaded that there is a better education here given to the blind than is common in Europe.

The increased price of some articles of consumption, has slightly added to the expenses of the household department. These variations can neither be foreseen nor avoided, nor are they, on the whole, to be regretted, as they indicate, generally, a larger reward of the common industry. Still, the expenditures have been kept within the Legislative appropriations.

As some considerable repairs of the building, and a change of the method of warming the house will be necessary for comfort and safety, the expenses for contingencies will be somewhat larger than usual for the present year; yet with the balance in the Treasurer's hands, the appropriation of five thousand dollars for the Teachers' department, and five thousand five hundred dollars for the Steward's department and contingent expenses, will be sufficient.

The term of service, as Trustee, of Samuel McClelland, will expire April 1, 1850, and therefore it will be necessary to appoint one Trustee to serve for the legal term of six years.

We recommend particularly to the attention of the General Assembly the suggestion of the Superintendent, respecting an amendment of the

act to establish this Institution, so as to authorize the education of all blind children, inhabitants of this State, at the expense of the State, without distinction on account of difference of property. The distinction is invidious in its nature, and useless in fact.

All which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board.

JAMES HOGE,

President of the Board of Trustees.

COLUMBUS, January 29, 1850.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the Ohio Institution

for the Education of the Blind:

GENTLEMEN—Another year has passed away, and it has again become my duty to lay before you an account of my stewardship.

It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the current of prosperity in the Institution has been uninterrupted during the year, and that nothing uncommon has occurred, except the breaking up of the school on the 1st of July, a month earlier than usual. This was a measure dictated by you in consequence of the appearance of the Cholera in our city, and was demanded by sound wisdom, founded on a prudent regard for the lives of the children.

The number of pupils in the Institution during the year, were sixty-seven. Thirty-four were males, and thirty-three females. Fifty had been pupils the previous year. Five had left for a time, ranging from one to two years, who, for sufficient reasons, were re-admitted. And twelve, who had never before enjoyed the privileges of the school, were received.

The present number is sixty-eight, with the prospect that a few more may be added before the close of the session, as all who were present the last term have not yet returned.

In a household like ours, where many possess delicate temperaments, and some are constitutionally predisposed to disease, sickness, under the most prudent management, and in the healthiest locations, must be expected. Accordingly we have not been exempt from its attacks. But when it is remembered that in common with a majority of the inhabitants of our city and vicinity, we labored during a part of the summer under that peculiarly depressing and unhealthy condition of body, incident to a cholera atmosphere, it may safely be asserted that we have had as little sickness of a common type as usual.

One death has occurred in the Institution within the year. Anthony Daugherty, a talented and worthy young man, assistant pupil and teacher in the department of mathematics, had been suffering with an affection of the lungs for several years, but his thirst for knowledge, and ardent desire to do his duty as a teacher, kept him at his post in the school till death closed his career. He died on the 3d of April last, full of the Christian's hope, after lingering for several weeks, surrounded by sorrowing fellow students and kind friends; and his body was removed to his home in Ashland county for interment, by his brother, who attended him during his sickness and smoothed with tender solicitude his dying pillow.

The conduct of the pupils during the year has secured the approbation of the officers and teachers. They have been obedient, orderly and industrious, and have readily submitted to such new regulations as have been thought necessary for the good of the Institution. Indeed, all, with very few exceptions, have manifested a desire for improvement, and have been actuated by a laudable ambition to excel in acquirements necessary for usefulness and success in future life.

The new female teachers, Miss Jeanette Lazell and Miss S. C. H. McMillen, who were added to our corps in the early part of the year, have faithfully performed their duty, the one as teacher of the primary department, formerly under the care of Miss Miller, and the other as teacher of mathematics, in the room of A. Daugherty, deceased. The latter has recently resigned her situation, and as present provision has been made for the instruction of her classes, it will not be necessary to fill her place by the appointment of another.

Miss Lavinia Booth, former pupil, and for some years assistant matron, has been called to the Matronship of the young Illinois Institution, which has lately sprung into existence, and her place has been judiciously filled by the appointment of Miss Anne Jane Bradon, a blind girl, one of our own inmates.

With the above exceptions, the teachers and officers remain the same as last year, and I take pleasure in bearing testimony to their competency and faithfulness in the discharge of their respective duties. They are united in effort to promote the general prosperity, cordially co-operating with the Superintendent in the maintenance of order, and are ready at all times to afford counsel in devising measures for further improvement.

Our Physician has been attentive and kind in the discharge of his professional duties in the Institution. He is thoroughly acquainted with the peculiar diathesis of the class of patients who need his assistance, and is entitled to our gratitude for the ready response which he has made to our sometimes unseasonable calls, and for his unremitting exertions to promote the health and comfort of the pupils.

The studies are the same as those exhibited in the last report, except that instruction in Latin and French has been abandoned, in consequence of the suggestion of the Governor to that effect, in his report to the last Legislature, on the condition of the Benevolent Institutions of the State, and that Natural History has been added.

In the appendix will be found a table, the plan of which is taken from the report for the year 1842, presenting a clear synopsis of the branches of study, and the division of time in the Institution.

It will be seen that the forenoon is devoted to study, and the afternoon to work. After half-past eight, the hour at which the regular lessons commence, the time in the forenoon is divided into five divisions, three of forty minutes, one of sixty and one of fifty, with a recess of ten minutes between each division. This exhibits the arrangement at present, when the pupils rise at six in the morning. It is the same in the summer, except that they rise at five, and the regular school hours commence a quarter before eight, which enables us to add five minutes to each of our forty minute lessons and to dine at half past twelve instead of one—thus affording an intermission of an hour and a half between the forenoon and afternoon exercises, during the warm season of the year.

The moral and religious welfare of the pupils is anxiously regarded. Profane language, if persisted in, would be deemed sufficient cause for dismissal from the school; and all ungentlemanly and unworthy conduct as well as habits, tending to injure either the morals or the health of the children, are strictly prohibited. They are required to attend divine service in such churches in the city as their parents or guardians prefer, at least once every Sabbath, when the weather will permit, and to assemble to listen to the reading of religious books at stated hours during the day. The Bible is read morning and evening during the term, and is, indeed, the principal book used in teaching the pupils to read. A Bible class has recently been organized for the Sabbath,

conducted by the Superintendent, with a view to the connected study of the Scriptures.

In the instruction imparted during pupilage here, regard is always had in a greater or less degree to the respective natural abilities or inclinations of the pupils for any particular study or pursuit, as well as to the business which they are expected to follow in after life. For example, if a boy have a talent for music, and manifest a decided preference for it over other studies, he is afforded special facilities for acquiring such a knowledge of its principles as will enable him, by industry and perseverance, under favorable circumstances, to earn a livelihood by its means. Again, if any one give evidence, either by capacity or inclination, that he will succeed in acquiring knowledge fitting him for the duties of teacher, or qualifying him for usefulness in any of the higher walks of life, every aid and encouragement within our means, and consistent with our duty to other pupils, are cheerfully afforded.

But, with the blind, as with other classes of society, the greater number of them must support themselves by labor. Therefore all are required to work a portion of their time, and, if possible, to make themselves master of some handicraft, so that in default of success in other pursuits, they may have something to fall back upon that will, at least, afford employment and prevent them from wearing out their lives in idleness and gloom. With this view of their prospects the studies are adapted to the business which a majority of them are likely to follow, and such mental instruction is imparted as is thought will best promote their future welfare and render them useful and respectable in their respective avocations in life. Among the studies, the common branches of an English education must always be conspicuous, and accordingly no efforts are spared to impart as thorough a knowledge of them as circumstances will permit, to every member of the school.

There is as great a variety of natural capacity among the blind as among the seeing. One individual excels in some particular branch of study, while another fails in it, but, perhaps, excels in something else. Some are bright in every pursuit, whether intellectual or physical, while others again, are dull in everything. There are pupils here, whose attention has been assiduously directed to reading the raised letters, for more than a year, who do not yet know all the letters of the alphabet, while others have learned to read in a session of ten months, and some in a

much shorter time. Many of the older boys never make much proficiency in reading, and some never attempt to learn, because the sense of touch in the fingers has become so blunted by labor or exposure that it would be a mere waste of time which might be profitably employed in other studies, or in learning a trade. The supposition that all have a natural talent for music is erroneous. In this respect, their capacities are as various as those of other classes of community, and if they excel in the acquirement, the principal reasons are that they practice much and are afforded the necessary facilities for becoming acquainted with its principles. Were equal efforts made to promote this interesting branch of education in seeing schools, it would succeed, if not better, equally as well, and constitute an important auxiliary in the hands of teachers to add interest to their schools and to secure subordination among their pupils.

By reference to the catalogue it will be seen that there are at present no pay pupils, residents of the State, in the Institution. Those who are set down as supporting themselves, are assistants who render services, supposed to be equivalent to their support, in addition to which, some of them receive small salaries. Some of the pupils are orphans and half orphans, without means ; and generally, those who have parents, are unable to pay the sum required by law for board and tuition. True, they are not all the children of absolutely poor parents. Many of them are the children of farmers and mechanics, of small property, but with dependent families, who would find it very difficult to support a child here for five or six years. They would rather retain it at home in ignorance, than encounter the expense, and perhaps do injustice to their other children. Thus, the requirement of the law, in regard to pay, is an obstacle to the entrance of scholars into the school, which should be removed, for it is well known how reluctant parents are to part with their afflicted children and trust them to the care of strangers at a distance from home, when no obstacles are presented, but persuasions rather.

May I, therefore, suggest such a modification of the law making provision for the instruction of the blind, as will place all, both rich and poor, on a level in regard to admission into the Institution. Many reasons in addition to the above, might be urged in favor of the change indicated ; such as that it would remove the distinction between char-

ity and pay scholars—that the State is bound to educate all her children, both rich and poor—that the sister State of Indiana has thrown the doors of her Blind Institute open to all her blind children—and that Massachusetts has virtually done the same—and finally, that the law on this point is already inoperative, except for harm. The foregoing are a few of the reasons which demand the change, and others might be named, were it necessary. It is hoped that the subject will commend itself to the Legislature, and that it may secure such consideration as its merits demand.

The receipts of the Institution for the year ending October 1st, 1849, including a balance of \$840 23 from the previous year, were, from all sources, as shown by the Treasurer's report, \$13,761 98. The expenditures during the same time, were, for the department of Instruction, embracing the salaries of the Superintendent, Teachers, Steward, Physician, Matron, Mechanical Instructor, &c., \$4,932 50, for the Steward's department \$5000, for a new Piano \$225, and for books, music, musical instruments, and repairs, and clothing for indigent pupils, \$289 45. Total, \$10,446 95. This left a balance of \$3,315 03, on the 1st of October, which, except \$609 28, yet in the Treasury, has been expended to carry the school through the first quarter of the present term, ending January 1, 1850.

It may be proper to remark, that the Steward's account, found in the appendix, shows an excess of \$166 75 over the amount drawn from the Treasury, but this has been defrayed out of the avails of the shop which came into his hands; also that the expenditure for instruction includes the hire of assistants, and two items of \$75 and \$39 50 each, due Messrs. Cuckler and Mahony, for services rendered the year before, and by you ordered to be paid.

The work department has been highly prosperous during the year, and I take pleasure in directing your attention to the report concerning it. It will be observed that the debit side of the shop account, is \$1,803 53, and the credit side \$2,616 64, leaving a balance of \$813 11 in favor of the shop. From this balance, subtract \$734, the salary and hire of the Mechanical Instructor and Assistant, and there remains a balance of \$79 11 over all expenditures, and this at a reduction of ten per cent. from former prices on all the work on hand, and on some of that already sold. The value of the work done in

the course of the year, including materials, is nearly two thousand dollars, and is the product of the labor of less than thirty boys, working but a few hours each day. The account of the girls' work, exhibits an equally gratifying result, the balance in their favor being \$93 88, from which, if the salary of the Assistant Matron be subtracted, a small balance will still appear.

There is one item in both accounts that will not fail to attract your attention. I refer to the overwork, the value of which, as presented, is \$581 11, done by the pupils during hours not appropriated to study or work for the Institution, and for which they have received cash or its equivalent. This fully illustrates the energy and perseverance of the inmates of the school, and is a better commentary upon their industry and honorable exertions for self-support, than anything else that could be presented. Many of them clothe themselves by this means, and defray traveling and other expenses.

The account shows a large amount of work on hand. This is partly owing to the general stagnation of business last summer, in consequence of the cholera, and partly to other causes. Measures, however, will be taken to dispose of it during the present year, which can scarcely fail of success, as it is of good quality, and the recent reduction of prices will place it favorably in competition with similar manufactures in the market.

In accordance with your instructions, two summer-houses have been erected in the front yard, at a reduced price; more than a hundred rods of Osage Orange plants have been set around the grounds, which have thus far succeeded admirably, and other improvements have been made, all of which will tend to adorn and beautify the property.

While on this subject, I wish to call your attention to two items of necessity closely connected with the safety of the building and the comfort of the inmates, namely: the roof, and the means of warming the apartments in winter. The front, or main building, is covered with tin, but the wings with light machine shingles, never good, and now split and warped by the weather, so as to admit the water freely during heavy rains, in some places, thus injuring the timbers of the building and the furniture of the rooms, as well as exposing the health of those who occupy them. But this is not all. In cold dry weather, when it is necessary to maintain good fires, the roof is in constant danger, owing to its combustible nature, of being set on fire by falling

sparks, evidence of which, can be seen by any one who will take the trouble to examine. The whole of it should be rendered impervious to water, and secured against fire, by covering it with tin, slate, or some equally safe and substantial material.

The original plan for warming the building, was by means of heated air, engendered in furnaces in the basement, and communicated to different parts of the house by flues in the walls, and iron pipes tapped at intervals suitable for throwing off the heat where it was needed. This, however, was measurably unsuccessful, and the furnaces have all been abandoned, excepting one, which serves to heat the lower halls and two or three rooms. There are now in use, in the house, besides this furnace and a fire-place and cooking stoves in the basement, sixteen stoves and one fire-place, in as many different rooms. Under this arrangement it is utterly impossible to preserve an equable degree of heat any where in the building, however desirable for health or true comfort, to say nothing of danger in consequence of blind children dropping coals in making fires, jamming the stoves full of wood and leaving combustible materials in contact with them. It is believed that with the present increased knowledge on the subject of warming buildings, that furnaces and tin or wooden flues might be constructed in the building, at comparatively small cost, adequate to the production of nearly all the heat which we need, an arrangement which would certainly contribute much to our health and safety. It is hoped that if these representations meet your views, you will use your influence with the Legislature to secure such appropriations as may be necessary to accomplish both objects.

According to the eleventh annual report, the number of pupils received into the Institution, up to that time, including nine temporarily received from the State of Indiana, was one hundred and fifty. Twenty-seven have since been admitted, making the whole number, since the opening of the school, one hundred and seventy-seven. Of these, sixty-eight (as has already been stated) are now inmates; and one hundred and nine have either finished the prescribed course of instruction, or have returned to their friends without completing it. Thirteen who have been connected with the Institution, have died, which is one for every eary it has been in existence. Several are occupying important and useful stations in life, and are a credit to their friends

and the Institution. Some are maintaining themselves by labor, and others are partly supported by their friends and partly by their own exertions. Upon the whole, a review of the history of the aggregate of those who have left the Institution, presents as much encouragement for perseverance in the enterprise as could have been expected by its most sanguine friends, and even more than was anticipated by many.

There are, at present, nine institutions for the education of the blind in the United States. One in Boston, one in New York, one in Philadelphia, one in Columbus, one in Staunton, Va., one in Louisville, one in Nashville, one in Indianapolis, and one in Jacksonville, Ill. The Perkins Institution and Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, in Boston, is the oldest; it was established in 1832, under the supervision of Dr. S. G. Howe, and was soon followed by the others in the succession named above. This increased number of such institutions in the United States, in the short period of seventeen years, is honorable to the liberality and enterprise of the inhabitants of the country, and affords high evidence of refinement and increasing prosperity.

During the course of the year, I purchased a new Piano, and several copies of the Bible in raised print, besides some other books. In addition to which, the American Bible Society made us a donation of two copies of the Bible, three New Testaments, and four Psalms, in all twenty six volumes, worth \$61 00, for which we present the grateful acknowledgments of the pupils and their friends.

The Proprietors and Editors of the following newspapers and pamphlets have generously continued to furnish us, gratis, with their valued publications, to wit:

The Daily Ohio State Journal, Daily Ohio Statesman, Western Christian Journal, Lutheran Standard, Ohio School Journal, Liberty Hall and Cincinnati Gazette, Dollar Weekly Cincinnati Chronicle, Cist's Weekly Advertiser, Dollar Times, Cleveland Plain Dealer, Cleveland Herald, Cleveland True Democrat, Religious Telescope, Stark County Democrat, Ladies' Repository, Oberlin Evangelist, Equal Rights, Golden Rule, Spirit of the Lakes and Boatman's Magazine, and recently, the Massillon News, Cincinnati Dollar Weekly Dispatch, and Granville Intelligencer.

These papers are read to the pupils almost daily, and contribute much to their general intelligence, by keeping them informed of passing events in this and other countries.

In closing this communication, it will not be considered out of place to refer to the goodness of Him who has guided and protected us during the year. He has been our tower of strength, and if any good has been accomplished, it has been all of Him who has permitted us to live and use the means which he has placed in our hands. Especially are we thankful for His signal protection during the prevalence of the fearful epidemic, which, in the course of the last summer, brought desolation and woe into so many households, and clothed the land in mourning, but spared us. May our future trust be in Him, and although skies should darken and adversity lower, we will not fear.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. McMILLEN.

January 8, 1850.

CATALOGUE OF PUPILS.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where from.	By whom Supported.
1	Horace D. Collins,	July 19, 1837	Ross	Himself.
2	A. M. Bergundthal,	September 28, 1838	Monroe	Herself.
3	Jane Munnell, -	September 26, 1840	Belmont	do
4	Lavinia Booth, -	October 1, 1840	Trumbull	do
5	William A. Carnes,	September 29, 1841	Montgomery	The State.
6	Julia A. Schaller, -	October 1, 1842	Hamilton	do
7	Minerva Daniels, -	January 14, 1843	Perry	do
8	Miranda Phillips, -	March 22, 1843	Licking	do
9	Robert Longmore, -	September 22, 1843	Trumbull	do
10	Joana Dunavon, -	October 1, 1843	Hamilton	do
11	John McClary, -	February 4, 1844	Fairfield	do
12	Mary A. Tipton, -	February 8, 1844	Delaware	do
13	Anthony Daugherty,	February 14, 1844	Ashland	Himself.
14	Eli Ackley, -	June 3, 1844	Morgan	The State.
15	Henry McCoy, -	October 1, 1844	Hamilton	do
16	William Pasco, -	October 1, 1844	Belmont	do
17	T. H. Hopkins, -	October 23, 1844	Ashtabula	do
18	Emily Griffiths, -	October 23, 1844	Hamilton	do
19	Samuel Christy, -	November 7, 1844	Marion	do
20	George Tutton, -	November 8, 1844	Champaign	do
21	Elizabeth Armstrong,	November 12, 1844	Licking	do
22	Catharine Stiner, -	January 17, 1845	Stark	do

23	Jane Anne Morre,	-	-	-	-	April	29, 1845	Franklin	do	do
24	Chauncey Hastings,	-	-	-	-	April	30, 1845	Medina	do	do
25	Jane Ingersol,	-	-	-	-	September	27, 1845	Memillon	do	do
26	Jno. M. Bigger,	-	-	-	-	October	4, 1845	Belmont	do	do
27	Hannah Swart,	-	-	-	-	October	8, 1845	Sandusky	do	do
28	Joel Jackson,	-	-	-	-	October	27, 1845	Seneca	do	do
29	Matilda Nichols,	-	-	-	-	December	28, 1845	Summit	do	do
30	Joseph L. Jones,	-	-	-	-	February	15, 1846	Trumbull	do	do
31	Frederic Keetley,	-	-	-	-	June	1, 1846	Franklin	do	do
32	James W. Welch,	-	-	-	-	October	1, 1846	Greene	do	do
33	Eliza Field,	-	-	-	-	October	3, 1846	Ashtabula	do	do
34	Catharine Dawson,	-	-	-	-	October	4, 1846	Pickaway	do	do
35	James Conner,	-	-	-	-	October	22, 1846	Wayne county, Mich.	do	do
36	Henrietta Titus,	-	-	-	-	December	5, 1846	Lorain county, Ohio.	do	His friends. The State.
37	Mary E. Dill,	-	-	-	-	May	3, 1847	Warren	do	do
38	Pleasant Dearing,	-	-	-	-	June	7, 1847	Tuscaloosa, Alabama.	do	His father. The State.
39	Catharine Landis,	-	-	-	-	July	2, 1847	Licking county, O.	do	do
40	Margaret Arnold,	-	-	-	-	October	1, 1847	Tuscarawas	do	do
41	Frederick Pommer,	-	-	-	-	October	1, 1847	Franklin	do	do
42	Salina Craig,	-	-	-	-	October	15, 1847	Jackson	do	do
43	John Seiler,	-	-	-	-	October	15, 1847	Franklin	do	do
44	Elizabeth Coffman,	-	-	-	-	October	20, 1847	Warren	do	do
45	Charlotte Naab,	-	-	-	-	October	23, 1847	Cuyahoga	do	do
46	Elmira Knight,	-	-	-	-	February	15, 1848	Marion	do	do
47	James A. Tilton,	-	-	-	-	February	16, 1848	Huron	do	do
48	James M. Heady,	-	-	-	-	March	1, 1848	Spencer county, Ky.	do	His father. The State.
49	Elijah Conklin,	-	-	-	-	May	2, 1848	Clark county, O.	do	do
50	Henry B. Pierson,	-	-	-	-	May	27, 1848	Licking	do	do

CATALOGUE—Continued.

No.	Names.	When Admitted.	Where from.	By whom Supported.
*51	Charles Gaines,	October	Crawford county, O.	The State.
52	Margaret E. Kookan,	October	Clark	do
53	Charles D. McIntosh,	October	Cuyahoga	do
54	Ezekiel Canfield,	October	Washington	do
55	Henry Campbell,	October	Wood	do
56	Mahala French,	October	Morrow	do
*57	Constance Ruby,	October	Harrison	do
*58	George Ruby,	October	Harrison	do
*59	Hannah Weeks,	October	Hamilton	do
60	Ellen Clark,	October	Athens	do
*61	Calvin Close,	October	Jefferson	do
62	Simon Stuff,	November	Richland	do
63	A. J. Raymond,	January	Erie	do
64	Susan Schneider,	February	Ross	do
65	Nancy Hardesty,	March	Butler	do
66	Warren Connet,	May	Athens	do
67	Margaret Scott,	May	Greene	do

* Re-admitted after an absence of one or more sessions.

TABLE

Exhibiting the Studies, and their order each Day in the Week.

DAYS OF WEEK.	Six to seven.	Seven to $\frac{1}{4}$ of 8.	Quarter of to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8.	Half past eight to 10 min'ts past 9.	Ten to 20 min- utes past 9.	Twenty minutes past nine to ten.	Ten to 10 min- utes past 10.	Ten min- utes past ten to ten minutes past 11.
Sabbath,	<i>Morning.</i> —Bible Class and reading — Pupils attend Church.							
Monday,	Pupils rise at six and prepare for school.	Prayers—Lecture—at present, Mental Philosophy.	Breakfast and recess.	History and Arithmetic 4 classes	Recess ten minutes.	Rhetoric and Geography 4 classes.	Recess ten minutes.	First class, singing in choir, 2nd reading.
Tuesday,				History and Spelling, 4 classes.		Rhetoric Grammar & Arith. on slates, 4 classes.		Band. Girls writing, & 2nd class singing.
Wed'sday,				History and Arithmetic 4 classes.		Rhetoric and Geography 4 classes.		First class, singing in choir, 2nd reading.
Thursday,				History and Spelling, 4 classes.		Eng. Lit're Grammar & Arith. on slates, 4 classes.		Band. Girls writing, & 2nd class singing.
Friday,				History and Arithmetic 4 classes.		English Literature and Geography 4 classes.		First class singing in choir, 2nd reading.
Saturday,				History and Spelling, 4 classes.		Eng. Lit're, Grammar & Arith. on slates, 4 classes.		Band. Girls writing, & 2nd class singing.

TABLE — *Continued.*

DAYS OF WEEK.	Ten to 20 min- utes past 11.	Twenty mins. past eleven to twelve.	Twelve to 10 minutes past 12.	Ten mins. past 12 to one.	One to 2 p. m.	Two to five.	Five to seven.	Seven to $\frac{1}{2}$ past 8.	Half past to $\frac{1}{2}$ past nine.
Sabbath,	Afternoon.—Reading at three for those that do not attend Church. Evening.—Reading at seven.								
Monday,	Recess ten minutes.	Thoro' bass, boys writing, Ment. Arith. for girls and spelling, 4 classes.	Recess ten minutes.	Geometry and reading, 3 classes.	The younger pupils read $\frac{3}{4}$ths of an hour, then work ; part of the others work and practise music, alternately, and the remainder work. Prayers, tea and recess. Reading—history, &c., to the pupils, and recess. Younger pupils retire to rest at half past eight ; older ones at quarter past nine ; house quiet at ten.				
Tuesday,		Philosophy and Ment. Arith. 3 classes.		Algebra 2 classes, & reading 2 classes.					
Wed'sday,		Thoro' bass, boys writing, Ment. Arith. for girls, and spelling, 4 classes.		Geometry and reading 3 classes.					
Thursday,		Philosophy and Ment. Arith. 3 classes.		Algebra 2 classes, & reading 2 classes.					
Friday,		Thoro' bass, boys writing, Ment. Arith. for girls, and spelling, 4 classes.		Geometry and reading 3 classes.					
Saturday,		Philosophy and Ment. Arith. 3 classes.		Algebra 2 classes, & reading 2 classes.					

STEWARD'S REPORT,

FROM OCTOBER 1, 1848, TO OCTOBER 1, 1849.

Am't paid for groceries and provisions during the year,	\$2,777 60
do do Household and general expenses, - -	1,493 39
do do Repairs and improvements, - - -	253 99
do do Domestic hire, including hired man, -	641 67
Total amount of expenses, - - - - -	\$5,166 65

MECHANICAL DEPARTMENT.

BOYS DR.

To manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1848,	\$900 00
To cash paid for materials, fixtures and labor, preparing bristles, - - - - -	561 59
To cash paid for overwork to pupils, - - - - -	341 94
	\$1,803 53

CREDIT.

By manufactured articles on hand, after de- ducting ten per cent. from former prices -	\$1,253 47
By stock on hand, - - - - -	667 00
By receipts during the year in cash, - - -	341 94
By receipts during the year in notes, - -	79 75
By valid claims against merchants, - - -	234 48
By articles used and bartered for the Institu- tion, - - - - -	40 00
	\$2,616 64
Balance in favor of shop, - - - - -	\$813 11

GIRLS DR.

To manufactured articles and stock on hand, Oct. 1, 1848,	\$94 00
To cash paid for materials during the year, by me, - -	72 75
To cash paid for materials during the year, by Mrs. Van Deman, - - - - -	42 12
To cash paid pupils for overwork, - - - - -	239 17
	\$448 04

CREDIT.

By manufactured articles on hand October 1, 1849, - - - - -	\$29 12	
By stock on hand October 1, 1849, - - -	23 48	
By cash received by Mrs. Van Deman and paid to me, - - - - -	250 21	
By cash received by Mrs. Van Deman and paid to pupils, - - - - -	239 17	
		\$541 92
Balance in favor of Girls, - - - - -		\$93 88

Respectfully,

JAS. W. WATSON.

PHYSICIAN'S REPORT.

Trustees of the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind :

GENTLEMEN—There has been, perhaps, more sickness among the pupils of this Institution during the last, than in any former year since my connection with it, and yet no particular disease has prevailed to any considerable extent. The cholera, which committed such fearful ravages in our city and country, passed by and left unmolested the inmates of this favored retreat. The early dismissal of the school and dispersion of the pupils to their several homes, materially facilitated their escape from that disease. One only since the commencement of the current year has fallen by the hand of death.

ANTHONY DOHERTY, aged about 24 years, from Ashland co., died on the 3d of April, of pulmonary consumption, after a long and painful illness.

As has been usual, since my connection with the Institution, chronic diseases of various kinds, to which the blind seem peculiarly predisposed, have been much more prevalent than those of an acute character. These have their foundation in unusual delicacy of physical organization and constitutional predispositions, and are developed and aggravated by slight exciting causes—chronic affections of the lungs or liver, giving rise to coughs, indigestion and derangement of the general health, are quite common. The causes which resulted in the blindness of many of the pupils, still continue at irregular periods to be the sources of annoyance and suffering. Disease of the brain is in many cases the cause of that peculiar form of blindness denominated amaurosis, and occasions the severest forms of headache, spasmodic affections and other evidences of nervous derangement. Perhaps no class of persons are so severely afflicted with inflammation of the eyes as those whose eyes are already sightless. My professional attention has been frequently demanded to alleviate sufferings from this cause. Several cases of acute intestinal disease occurred during the past summer, occasioned, doubtless, by cholera influence; but they were all subdued by appropriate treatment.

A great variety of circumstances co-operate in the Institution to improve the health and to regenerate the physical and mental energies of the inmates. Among these, I may refer to regular habits of study, exercise, studies and amusement—to those social relations and enjoyments which arise from a community of interest and sympathy, to the guardian care and kind treatment from officers and teachers, and to prompt attention to all their wants in sickness and in health. A recent and not unimportant item has been added to its sanitary regulations. It will be gratifying to the friends of the Institution to know that, through the instrumentality and firmness of the Superintendent, the unwholesome and pernicious use of tobacco has been abandoned by **all** the pupils. This is a desideratum not less necessary to the cleanliness of the Institution, than to the well-being of those addicted to its use.

In compliance with my duties as Oculist, I have taken special care to examine the eyes of all new pupils, immediately after their entrance into the Institution. During the past year, several have presented themselves whose blindness was produced by causes more or less remediable: some from cataract, others from opacities of the cornea, and others from disease or malposition of the lids. The sight of all these cases is capable of improvement, and in some of restoration.

Since my last report, I have operated upon four cases.

1. JOHN ENLER, aged 15, from Franklin co., had soft *cataract* in both eyes. It is but a few years since opacity of the lens made its appearance. On the 23th of April last, he submitted to an operation for its removal, by absorption, in the right eye. Success crowned the effort. With the aid of a cataract glass he can distinguish large print, and still there is progressive improvement.

2. ELLMAN CONKLIN, aged 12 years, from Clark co., had amaurosis of the right, and cataract of the left eye, both of which were congenital. At the date of the above operation I depressed the lens in the eye affected with cataract. His sight is decidedly improved, and will, with the aid of a glass, enable him, at a maturer age, to transact all ordinary business.

3. JOHN H. PRICE, aged 16, from Seneca co., had congenital cataract of both eyes. Some years since he submitted to an operation by a distinguished surgeon, but not having succeeded, he was brought to the Institution as a pupil. On the 17th of Nov. last, I operated upon his right eye by depressing the fragments of the lens which remained in the axis of vision, since which, the pupil has continued clear, and his vision will soon justify his return to his friends.

4. HENRIETTA MARQUIS, aged 15, from Lebanon, of a strumous diathesis and feeble health, is quite blind from opacity of the cornea in

both eyes, occasioned by inflammation, more than five years since. She has been for a long period suffering intensely from irritation produced by entropion or inversion of the upper lids of both eyes. On the 17th of November, I operated by removing elliptical portions of integument from them, and by drawing the edges of the wound together so as to evert their tarsal borders and remove the cilia or lashes from the surface of the globes. She has experienced relief by the change, and it is hoped that vision will gradually improve thereby.

MARGARET E. KOOKAN, aged 15, from Greene co., of decidedly scrofulous constitution, was about six years since, attacked with strumous ophthalmia, which resulted in blindness. When she was admitted here in 1843, she was laboring under opacity of the cornea and granulated lids. The treatment to which she was subjected, with the healthful influences of surrounding circumstances, so far restored her sight, that she has already returned to her friends to engage in some useful employment.

Although this Institution never was designed by its benevolent founders as an eye infirmary or hospital, and probably will never be considered as such by those who sustain it, yet all must acquiesce in the propriety of making every effort to improve and to restore the sight of those who have been looked upon as hopeless cases of perpetual blindness, but who are not so in reality. Every year since the commencement of my professional services to the blind, more or less have been restored, by the aid of surgery, to useful vision.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. HOWARD.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

*The Ohio Institution for the Blind — In account with Thomas Moodie,
Treasurer, Dr.*

1848.			
Dec. 2.	To	G. Machold, for services,	\$75 00
Dec. 2.	"	J. W. Watson, on acc't expenses	500 00
1849.			
Jan. 2.	"	C. Incksch, salary to 1st inst.,	150 00
do	"	G. Machold, do do	75 00
do	"	H. Hmenstien, do do	125 00
do	"	A. W. Penniman, do	150 00
Jan. 3.	"	J. W. Watson, on acc't expenses,	1,000 00
do	"	do salary to 1st inst.,	125 00
do	"	G. McMillen, sundry bills,	24 26
do	"	do salary to 1st inst.,	250 00
do	"	J. Mahoney, do do	58 50
do	"	Mrs. Van Demando do	50 00
do	"	L. Booth, do do	18 75
Feb. 6.	"	G. Machold & Co., musical instruments,	44 19
Feb. 17.	"	A. Schneider, repairing Pianos,	10 00
Feb. 22.	"	J. Mahoney, bal. last year's salary,	39 75
Feb. 28.	"	Traveling exp's blind last summer,	48 30
Mch. 3.	"	G. Machold, on acc't salary current y'r,	140 00
Mch. 7.	"	J. W. Watson, on acc't current expenses,	500 00
Mch. 13.	"	M. Daugherty, salary to middle Jan.	43 75
Mch. 24.	"	R. L. Howard, medical services,	50 00
Apl. 2.	"	A. W. Penniman, salary to 31st ult.,	150 00
Apl. 2.	"	C. Incksch, do do	150 00
Apl. 3.	"	G. Machold, balance do do	50 00
do	"	G. McMillen, do do	250 00
do	"	J. Mahoney, do do	58 50
do	"	Mrs. Van Deman, do do	50 00
do	"	Miss McMillen, do do	31 25
do	"	L. Booth, do do	18 75
Apl. 4.	"	J. W. Watson, do do	125 00
do	"	do on acc't expenses,	1000 00

Apl. 4.	"	H. Hunenstein salary to 31st ult.,	-	125 00
do	"	C. K. Cucklee, services as Teacher in full		75 00
Apl. 26.	"	J. W. Watson, on acc't current expenses,		500 04
do	"	G. Machold, for Piano,	- - -	225 00
June 2.	"	do on acc't salary current year,		100 00
June 30.	"	H. Hunenstein, salary to date,	- -	125 00
do	"	A. W. Penniman, do do	- -	150 00
July 1.	"	J. W. Watson, do do	- -	125 00
July 2.	"	do on acc't current expenses,		500 00
do	"	G. McMillen, salary to 30th June,		250 00
do	"	L. Booth, do 1st Oct.,		50 00
do	"	C. Incksch, do 30th June,		150 00
do	"	G. Machold, bal. do do		50 00
July 3.	"	Miss McMillen, do do		37 50
do	"	Miss Lazell, do do		47 50
do	"	J. Mahoney, do do		58 50
July 19.	"	A. W. Penniman, do 30th Sept.,		150 00
do	"	A. Burgunthall, do do		50 00
July 21.	"	J. W. Watson, current expenses,	- -	500 00
July 28.	"	Miss McMillen, salary to 1st Oct.,		37 50
July 31.	"	Mrs. Van Deman, do do		150 00
do	"	C. Incksch, do do		150 00
do	"	H. Hunenstein, do do		125 00
Aug. 9.	"	R. L. Howard, services to 1st. inst.,	-	101 00
Aug. 11.	"	G. Machold, services as Music Teacher,		150 00
Aug. 18.	"	J. Mahoney, services as Basket Maker,		50 50
Aug. 21.	"	J. W. Watson, current expenses,	- -	500 00
do	"	do salary to 1st Oct.,		125 00
Aug. 24.	"	Miss Lazell, do do		37 50
do	"	G. McMillen, do do		250 00
Oct. 5.	"	Dr. Smith, professional services,	- -	10 25
do	"	Musical instruments \$16 $\frac{49}{100}$, embossed books 90 $\frac{80}{100}$,	- - -	107 29
do	"	Bill clothing, printing, &c., \$10,446 95,		59 38
Oct. 15.	"	Balance forward,	- - -	3,315 03
				\$13,761 98

CONTRA, Cr.

1848.				
Oct.	13.	By balance on hand per last report, - -		840 23
1849.				
Jan.	4.	" Appropriation in part for current year,		3,000 00
April	4.	" Bal. do do		9,500 00
May	4.	" J. M. Heady's board to 1st August, -		50 00
do		" G. McMillen, for board of family to 1st Oct., 1849, - - - -		164 25
do		" Pleasant Dearing, tuition to 1st October, 1849, - - - -		117 50
do		" Jas. Conner, tuition to 1st Oct., 1849, -		90 00
				\$13,761 98
Oct.	15, 1840.	Balance brought forward, - -		\$3,315 03

This account, examined and compared with vouchers, to 15th Oct., 1849, and found correct, 29th January, 1850.

JAMES HOGE, }
W. ARMSTRONG, } *Committee.*

TERMS

FOR THE ADMISSION OF PUPILS.

I. Applications for admission may be addressed to either of the Trustees or the Superintendent.

II. Applicants are required, by law, to be between the ages of six and twenty-one years. But pupils are not usually received under ten. In some instances, persons over twenty-one, when free from exceptionable habits, are admitted by the discretion of the Trustees. In all cases, applicants must be free from disease, of sound mind, and of good moral character. A certificate of these facts from several respectable citizens, is required.

III. The terms, where there is ability to pay, and to all residing out of the State, are one hundred dollars for the term of ten months, payable half yearly in advance. This covers all charges, except clothing and traveling expenses to and from Columbus.

IV. All applicants unable to pay their board and tuition, must bring a certificate of the fact from several respectable persons acquainted with their circumstances. They must come furnished with suitable changes of clothing, with the name marked thereon.

V. The term commences on the first day of October, and continues until the first day of August. Vacation continues two months, during which, the pupils return to their homes.

